

DONATIONS.

From Professor Liversidge—Tables of Qualitative Chemical Analysis, 1881. Paper on Stilbite from Kerguelens Island. Analyses of Queensland Soils.

From the Royal Microscopical Society, (London), Journal, February, 1882.

From Baron Ferd. von Müeller, K.C.M.G.—On a new Casuarina. Definitions of some new Australian Plants. On two new Orchids from the Solomon Islands.

From the Zoological Station at Naples, Transactions.—Vol. III., Parts 1 and 2.

From “La Société Hollandaise des Sciences à Harlem.”—Archives Neerlandaises des Sciences exactes et naturelles, Tome 16. Livraisons 3, 4, 5.

From the Zoological Society, (London)—Proceedings, Volumes for 1877-78, -79, -80 and 1881, Parts 1, 2, and 3.

Southern Science Record, Vol. II., No. 4. April 1882.

From John Brazier, C.M.Z.S.—List of Marine Shells collected on Fitzroy Island. On *Helix Pulchella* and *H. Cellaria* in Australia. List of Cypræidæ found in Morton Bay, Queensland.

PAPERS READ.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF ALLOPORA.

BY THE REV. J. E. TENISON-WOODS, F.G.S., &c.

Sub-King. *Cælenterata*. *Phylum Nematophora*. Sub-Ord. *Hydro Corallinæ*. Family *Stylasteridæ*.

Genus *Allopora*. Generic character. Cyclo-systems, budding from one another somewhat irregularly.

ALLOPORA INCOMPLETA, *spec. nov.*

Coral dendroid with irregularly cylindrical branches, loosely straggling, free. Coenenchyma well developed and distinctly

undulately grooved with longitudinal striae. Grooves narrower than the interstices. Culices somewhat close with an irregular quincuncial arrangement, but on the youngest branches sometimes alternate, projecting, semicircular, the septa of the upper side being replaced by a transverse ridge. Septa six to nine, ordinarily eight, thin at base, rapidly narrowing. All round the calices an irregular series of ampullæ as large as the calices. No columella visible in the somewhat deep fossa. The diameter of the branches is about two millim., diminishing to half that measurement near the tips. At the base there is a thick cœnenchyma from the coalescence of the branches, and in this the calices are clustered irregularly, and the calices are complete circles in some few cases, and do not project so much as those on the branches. The diameter of the largest is scarcely half a millimetre.

This species possesses remarkable characters which distinguish it from any other. Such are the semicircular calices, and the ridge which separates the upper, or non-septate side from the cœnenchyma. The small number of the septa also distinguishes it, and makes a correction necessary in the definition, which says that there are always 12 tentacles in the gasterozoids.

These specimens were dredged in great numbers from a depth of 30 fathoms off Port Stephens, and the colour was a fresh pink. Type specimens in the Sydney Museum.

ON AUSTRALIAN FRESH-WATER SPONGES.

BY WILLIAM A. HASWELL, M.A., B.Sc.

Two years ago I found a species of Fresh-water Sponge inhabiting a pond near Brisbane, and sent to this Society a note describing briefly the spiculation of the species, together with that of a species the spicules of which were first observed by Dr. Morris in the Sydney water from the Botany Reservoirs. Shortly afterwards I heard from a correspondent in Victoria that in lagoons near Bairnsdale he had seen fresh-water sponges and would